

THE MAKERS OF VIRGINIA LAWS



DELEGATE MOSES GREEN.

The Metamorphosis of Corpus Delicti

A romance of thrilling interest, written by J. H. Cranson and well illustrated, will be printed in the

Sunday Times-Dispatch.

FRENCH DEMANDS TO BE ENFORCED

Diplomatic Relations Broken Off Between That Country and Venezuela.

A DEMONSTRATION PROBABLE

American Minister May Be Required to Look After French Interests.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, January 12.—All diplomatic relations between Venezuela and France are broken, it is said at the State Department, and although it is stated no formal or official information to this effect has been received, the officials assume that the rupture will involve the early departure from Venezuela of Mr. Tauxy, the French representative there, and from France of Mr. Maubourget, the Venezuelan agent at Paris.

The officials here are awaiting the turn of events with keen interest, although it is expressly stated that definite news regarding the next step that France will take is yet to be received.

In the event that the rupture is made by France it is stated permission will be asked to Minister Russell to look after French interests.

The State Department has been advised that cables communication with Venezuela has been interrupted.

It is now admitted that the relations between the two countries are so strained that it is not at all probable that the French government will accept the New York and Buenos Aires proposals for mediation, which have been offered by the United States.

Will Enforce Demand.

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, Jan. 12.—Though Mr. Maubourget, the Venezuelan chargé d'affaires, has not yet received his passport, diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela are considered to have been broken off. There is no question for the present of a naval demonstration, but there is a possibility that the French government intends to have the fullest recognition of and respect for its rights.

It is stated that the French government has not yet been sent to Venezuela, France cannot refuse to accede to the French demands without considering the advisability of taking stronger means to enforce them.

HILL IS ACQUITTED ON CHARGE OF FORGERY

Judge Declares the Charge Not Sustained and Jury Returns Verdict of Acquittal.

(By Associated Press.)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 12.—Acting upon the instructions of Judge Audenreid, the jury to-day acquitted John W. Hill, former chief of the filtration bureau, who was on trial charged with forgery and falsifying the records of his bureau for the benefit of a firm of contractors.

The scenes following the acquittal have seldom, if ever, been witnessed in a local court. Former Chief Hill shed tears of joy as his son Henry clasped him in a close embrace. For an hour Mr. Hill was the center of a struggling crowd, all anxious to grasp his hand and offer congratulations on his vindication. As soon as the jury was dismissed by the court the jury nearest Mr. Hill leaned over the side of the box and shook hands with him.

In addressing the jury Judge Audenreid said the Commonwealth had not proved its charges of forgery and falsification of records, and there was nothing to do but acquit the defendant. The bills of indictment were then submitted to the jury and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

WINDSOR HOTEL, MONTREAL; PARTIALLY DESTROYED

(By Associated Press.)
MONTREAL, QUE., January 12.—A section of the Windsor Hotel was destroyed by fire to-night, causing a loss estimated at \$150,000. Only the form in which the building was constructed saved the remainder of the hotel, which is one of the largest in Canada. Heavy brick walls and fireproof doors confined the flames to the section where they originated.

The fire started in the kitchen and destroyed the center square, which included the dining room, grill room, bar and other public rooms.

The guests had plenty of time to remove their belongings, and at midnight was anything like a panic. Manager Edmond and Steward Dun were injured while fighting the fire before the arrival of the firemen. Their clothing caught fire and a heavy beam fell upon Mr. Weldon. Both men will recover.

HORSES IMPERIL TOWN WITH NITROGLYCERINE

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
FRANKLIN, Pa., January 12.—While an oil well shooter was preparing a well for a shot to-day, near Clintonville, his horses, attached to a wagon containing eighty quarts of nitroglycerin, broke their hitching strap and started for their barn in the village.

The roads were icy and rough, and a slip by either one of the animals meant the devastation of the country for a mile around. A farmer's wife saw this and telephoned to Clintonville.

Those of the 500 inhabitants who got the warning fled from the place. As the horses approached a hill in town, a courageous farmer ran out and stopped them.

DR. CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets
W. S. GOSWELL'S signature on each box. No
merely refund money, if it fails to cure.

preme Court because the judges had been faithful.

"If I knew one word against Claggett B. Jones I would not say it here, and if he is elected he will reside in a satisfactory manner, but there are many others in the circuit who would do the same thing."

"In addition to the fact that I offer you a man who has been upon the bench for twenty years, if the days of the long ago mean anything now, I say that in 1880-85, when the war was on, Judge Garnett made a brave and splendid record fighting for his native State."

Hot Cross Firing.

Mr. Lewis, of Essex, named Hon. Claggett B. Jones. He felt that he could not measure up to Mr. Sears as an orator, but since the gentleman had referred to the senatorial race, where the people had kept the incumbent in office, he would like to know if Mr. Sears did not try to turn him out. The caucus laughed heartily and there was much cheering, but Mr. Sears came back, saying that he had supported Governor Montague and had no apologies to offer. "And since the people have corrected me, I believe you will abide their decision," he concluded amid renewed laughter and applause.

Mr. Lewis proceeding, said: "I admit that Judge Garnett has the bar endorsement of Mathews and Middlesex counties, but Mr. Jones has the solid endorsement of his own county bar, and I believe Judge Garnett has on his endorsement from King William the names of eight attorneys. Two of these do not claim residence in King William county. Three of the others, while claiming their residence in the county, really reside in the city of Richmond and have their offices here."

"The Commonwealth's attorney, the leading lawyer of the county, while giving Judge Garnett a letter, expressly declines to endorse him for re-election on account of 'personal relations' with Mr. Jones, and because, as stated by him, 'he, as well as others, recognized his ability to fill the position of judge with honor to himself and the state.'"

Mr. Lewis took up the other counties and showed the strength Mr. Jones had in them.

Was a Plain Duty.

Judge J. L. Tallifero seconded the nomination of Mr. Jones. The speaker felt that it was his plain duty to support the King and Queen man. He said Gloucester had nominated Judge Garnett for the Constitutional Convention, and had always stood by him. But this time he stood as a representative of the people, and he knew they desired Mr. Jones. Judge Garnett and his friends had opposed him in the primaries, and the issue was made between himself and his opponent, Mr. Catlett, for the nomination. He said Judge Garnett had left his high place on the bench and worked for Claggett B. Jones. Judge Garnett created great laughter by declaring diametrically that the petitions brought by Mr. Sears were signed by a mob. He said Judge Garnett in all his appointments had named men who had always fought him.

"I tell you my people want Claggett B. Jones," he concluded, amid applause, "and ask you to give him to them."

Mr. Sears desired to reply to Mr. Tallifero, but he had no time. The speaker ruled him out of order. He was granted four minutes further after much wrangling on the floor. He said he regretted the very strange speech made by Judge Tallifero. He was sure he did not mean to reflect personally upon him, for Judge Tallifero knew he would quickly resent any imputation made against him.

Proposes a Compact.

Mr. Sears here read the letter referred to above to Judge Garnett, signed by Judge Tallifero, and it contained the language: "You stand by you for future appointments, and we'll stand by you for future elections." The letter wound up by threatening that unless the terms were accepted, Judge Garnett might expect the opposition of the signers. The reply of Judge Garnett was indignant. He vigorously repudiated the letter, and declared that the idea of a deal with him. Coming to the charge that Judge Garnett had left the bench and buttonholed voters in Gloucester, Mr. Sears said, pointing to Judge Tallifero: "I say to you, sir, that Judge Garnett did not such thing, and say, too, that the people of Gloucester are not a mob, as you have said, but a sane body. You now have the milk in the cocoanut, and know why Judge Tallifero is here fighting Judge Garnett. He is doing exactly what he wrote in that letter he would do."

Mr. Tallifero replied briefly and appealed to the caucus to hear the voice of his people and to give them Mr. Jones.

Mr. Byrd seconded the nomination of Mr. Jones, and paid high compliments to both candidates.

Believed in Home Rule.

He believed in home rule, and he was informed that a majority of the members of the circuit favored Mr. Jones. He had not enjoyed the washing of local party linen in the caucus, but he was willing to follow four out of six of the members. Mr. Byrd handled the question of "voting for one good man out of office in favor of another good man in office," in a most efficient manner, and then declared that he would stress upon the fact that the members should rule in the selection of Judges, rather than the bar.

Mr. Pettit replied for Judge Garnett, and he declared that where the judiciary was at stake it should be kept above partisan politics. He declared with reference to party views of the candidates. He paid a splendid tribute to his friend, and said he had as big a head and as warm a heart as any man in Virginia.

Answering Mr. Byrd as to the members for the circuit judgeship contest, Mr. Pettit said he would give the judges the right to vote as they saw fit, and the legislators have votes on the subject.

Judge O. O. Gwathmey, of King William, said he came to the body to register a wrong so far as he could. He had supported Mr. Jones two years ago and had appealed to Mr. Sears to do so on the basis of the people's choice. He thought Mr. Sears should have supported Mr. Jones, and he had come to the Legislature to see if possible that Mr. Jones was elected this time. He said Judge Garnett was in the war a few days, and Mr. Jones was too young. The latter had served on the State Democratic committee for years and should be rewarded.

Recorded Vote.

The vote as recorded was—Jones, 74; Garnett, 37.

For Jones—Messrs. Baker, J. M. Barker, Jr., W. C. Barker, Bland, Booker, Brown, Byrd, Campbell, Chapman, Churchman, Clarke, Clement, Cochran, Coleman, Curlett, Dunn, Early, Fulton, Garrett, Gill, Harry C. Glenn, Good, Boyle, Green, M. M. Green, Guerrant, Gwathmey, Haley, Harman, Hobbs, Holt, Houston, Jennings, M. M. Johnson, Keesell, Lane, Lassiter, Lewis, Lion, Louderback, Love, Lynn, Mason, Massie, Moncrea, McKrae, Niemeyer, Eugene Old, Owens, Parker, Patterson, Person, Plitts, Pulliam, Rev. Rison, Roberts, Sale, Scott, Shackelford, Shands, Slaughter, Spessard, Sterrett, Swift, C. C. Tallifero, J. L. Tallifero, Tavenner, Thornhill, Thomas, Trolinger, C. H. Walker, West, H. T. Wickham, J. D. Williams, Martin Williams and Wilson—74.

For Garnett—Messrs. Barrett, Bowman, Cardwell, Caton, Cox, Fulton, James A. Glenn, Gregory, Gunter, Charles A. Johnson, Lee, Lowry, Machen, Mann, William W. Old, Jr., Owen, Pettit, Zeyvon, Phlegar, Prince, Puller, Read, Rogers, Sadler, Sears, Sims, Snead, Stanfield, St. Clair, Strode, Sydnor, Throckmorton, St. H. Walker, Wallace, Whitehead, Wilkins and Martin Williams—37.

For Judge Moffitt—Messrs. Baker, Barham, J. M. Barker, Jr., Barrett, Bland, Booker, Bowman, Brown, Byrd, Cardwell, Chapman, Clarke, Clement, Cochran, Curlett, Dunn, Early, Fulton, Garrett, Gill, Harry C. Glenn, James A. Glenn, Good, M. M. Green, Guerrant, Gunter, Gwathmey, Haley, Harman, Hobbs, Holt, Houston, Howie, Jennings, M. M. Johnson, Charles A. Johnson, Keesell, Lane, Lassiter, Lion, Louderback, Love, Lynn, Mann, Mason, Massie, Moncrea, McKrae, Niemeyer, William W. Old, Jr., Owen, Pettit, Zeyvon, Phlegar, Prince, Puller, Read, Rogers, Sadler, Sears, Sims, Snead, Stanfield, St. Clair, Strode, Sydnor, Throckmorton, Trolinger, C. H. Walker, Wallace, Whitehead, H. T. Wickham, J. D. Williams, Martin Williams and Wilson—32.

For Judge Moomaw—Messrs. W. C. Barker, Byrd, Campbell, Churchman, Coleman, Echols, Gaines, Gregory, Lee, Lewis, Lowry, Machen, Patterson, Phlegar, Sims, Snead, Strode, Thornhill, Thomas and S. H. Walker—32.

The following pairs were announced: Mr. H. T. Wickham (for Jones), with Mr. Powers (for Garnett); Mr. Holt (for Jones), with Mr. Powell (for Garnett).

Moomaw—Moffitt.

The Twentieth Circuit was now called, and Mr. Coleman, of Roanoke, named Judge C. B. Moomaw, of that city, the incumbent. Judge Tucker retired from the contest early in the afternoon, leaving only Judges Moomaw and Moffitt in the race. Mr. Coleman praised his candidate warmly and referred to his strong endorsements, both from the bar and the people of the circuit.

He closed with an eloquent tribute to the ability of Judge Moomaw, and was followed by his colleague, Colonel Bowman, who named Judge W. W. Moffitt. Colonel Bowman sketched the life of Judge Moffitt, and while his speech was brief, it was clear and strong. He spoke of the strong character and fine attainments of Judge Moffitt, and declared that he had already adorned two high judicial positions in his life. He said he had been a member of the Legislature and had rendered great service to the Democratic party. Among the endorsements read for Judge Moffitt was a letter from Professor Martin P. Burke, of Washington and Lee University.

Mr. Crode, of Amherst, made a ringing speech in seconding the nomination of Judge Moomaw, and declared that the people might well ask why a man had been turned out when he had been asked for by the people and the bar, and when no complaint had come as to his services.

Praise Judge Moffitt.

Mr. Shackelford seconded the nomination of Judge Moffitt in a brief speech, as did also Mr. West, of Bedford.

Mr. Slaughter seconded the nomination of Judge Moffitt and Judge Phlegar arose to speak. He declared he had asked Governor Montague to appoint Judge Moffitt because he had seen him on the bench, and he had never seen Judge Moomaw as a judge.

He told Judge Moffitt as soon as Judge Moomaw was appointed, that he proposed to give the latter a fair trial and support him if he measured up to the standard of a good judge.

"I stand here now," he said, "endorsing Judge Moomaw, because he has measured up, and because he is a judge of fairness and ability."

Mr. Johnston, of Christiansburg, seconded Judge Moffitt's nomination, and praised him as a fine man and an able judge.

Senator Fulton spoke eloquently and earnestly for Judge Moffitt and he praised his favorite in a most complimentary manner.

Upon roll call the vote resulted as follows:

Mr. Read was paired with Mr. Withers. Mr. Cox with Mr. Sears. The first named in each case would have voted for Judge Moffitt and the last for Judge Moomaw.

On motion of Judge Phlegar, the nomination of Judge Moffitt was made unanimous, and the roll called again, and a similar motion as to Mr. Jones at the end of that roll call.

Public Printer Contest.

At 12:05 A. M. Senator Harman arose to name a candidate for Public Printer. He nominated Hon. Davis Bottom, the incumbent.

Mr. Cox, of Richmond, named Mr. Horace A. Hawkins, of this city, in a brief speech.

Senator Lassiter spoke earnestly for Mr. Bottom, and he declared that the printers of his city had requested him

to second Mr. Bottom's nomination.

Speaker Cardwell spoke for Mr. Hawkins, as did Mr. Boyd, and Mr. Puller seconded Mr. Bottom's nomination.

Mr. Lane seconded Mr. Bottom's nomination, and Mr. Rison spoke at some length for Mr. Hawkins.

The roll call resulted as follows:

For Mr. Bottom—Barham, Barrett, Bland, Campbell, Cochran, Coleman, Curlett, Early, Harry C. Glenn, James A. Glenn, Good, M. M. Green, Gregory, Gunter, Gwathmey, Haley, Harman, Hobbs, Holt, Houston, Jennings, M. M. Johnson, Keesell, Lane, Lassiter, Lewis, Lion, Louderback, Love, Lowry, Lynn, Machen, Mann, William W. Old, Jr., Owen, Pettit, Zeyvon, Phlegar, Prince, Puller, Read, Rogers, Sadler, Sale, Scott, Sims, Slaughter, Snead, Spessard, Stanfield, Sterrett, Swift, Sydnor, Throckmorton, Trolinger, C. H. Walker, Wallace, Whitehead, H. T. Wickham, J. D. Williams, Martin Williams and Wilson—69.

For Mr. Hawkins:

Messrs. J. M. Barker, Jr., W. C. Barker, Booker, Bowman, Brown, Byrd, Cardwell, Caton, Chapman, Churchman, Clarke, Clement, Cox, Dunn, Echols, Garrett, Hobbs, Holt, Houston, Jennings, M. M. Johnson, McKrae, Niemeyer, Owen, Owens, Parker, Patterson, Pettit, Rison, Roberts, Shackelford, Shands, St. Clair, C. C. Tallifero, Tavenner, Thornhill, Thomas, Trolinger, H. T. Wickham, J. D. Williams, Martin Williams and Wilson—44.

NO FIGHT MADE ON CAPT. WILLARD

(Continued from First Page.)

Senator Thomas, of Lynchburg, providing that the State shall pay the expenses, and embodying many other new features. There was not so many bills in the House as on Wednesday. Some of those presented, however, were of much interest.

One was by Hon. Harry Glenn, of Richmond, to carry into effect the Governor's views as to creating the office of special accountant, and another by Captain Baker, of Chesterfield, authorizing the appointment of two inner guards for the care of the Capitol building.

Mr. Massie submitted a proposition amending the rules so as to have all bills printed immediately upon their introduction.

Mr. Houston offered a bill to establish a school for the colored deaf and blind, at a cost of \$50,000.

Both houses will meet at noon to-day.

THE SENATE.

Members Prompt, and Bills Come in Perfect Shower.

Sensors were prompt in attendance again, and the session began upon the stroke of noon, with President Wickham in the chair and nearly every member present. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. F. T. McAdams, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

One of the many and the discomfort of all, the long-awaited desks had not yet arrived. The senators themselves sat in chairs arranged in a semi-circle around the rostrum and stored their papers away in coat pockets or held them in their hands. Three newspaper men crouched over an ancient and time-beaten table, regretted from a rubbish heap in some long-forgotten corner.

Few minutes sufficed for the transaction of Senate business until the avalanche of bills came. A communication from the executive notified the Senate of the appointment of Joseph E. Willard to fill the unexpired term on the Corporation Commission, ending February 1, 1906, and for the term of six years thereafter following; the appointment of Judge Moomaw to the vacancy in the Twentieth Judicial Circuit, and the appointment of Davis Bottom to be public printer.

The State Board of Education reported the names of the school superintendents of the various districts. A resolution from the House inviting a joint executive session for action upon the Willard appointment was received and concurred in, the time for the session being fixed at 12:30 o'clock.

For the next fifteen or twenty minutes pages were scurrying in every direction, and the even voice of Clerk Button filled the hall. A shower of bills descended from every quarter. Senator Thomas leading off with a contribution of nine, which he offered to present separately or "in gross" as the chair might desire. The Lynchburger stood upon the floor with a formidable batch of papers in his hand, sending his bills up one after the other. A dozen other Senators followed. Judge Sims, of Louisa, presented seventeen bills, dealing chiefly with schools and roads. In all, forty-three bills were offered and referred to the proper committees.

Carry Out Reform.

While there were a number of important measures included in the list, the matter of chief interest during the day was a resolution offered by Senator Cham Patterson, of Buckingham, and referred to the Committee for Courts of Justice, as follows:

"Resolved, That so much of the message of Governor A. J. Montague as relates to the organization of the offices of the first and second auditor and State treasurer and the institution of a system of modern bookkeeping and other appropriate changes in the methods now practiced in these

offices be referred to the Committee for Courts of Justice with directions to formulate and report such bills as may best carry out the recommendations so made."

A resolution offered by Senator Strode, and referred, requested the nomination of an eligible nominee for the State Board of Education from each of the six institutions named in the Constitution, and to ascertain the purpose of such nominees as to the adoption of a single list of school books for use in the public free schools of the counties of the Commonwealth.

At 12:20 o'clock the Senate repaired to the hall of the House of Delegates where a joint session was held. Returning after a few minutes the Senate granted leave of absence for two days to Senator Sadler, of Powhatan, and then adjourned until to-day at noon.

Bills Offered.

By Senator Thomas:

To create a tax commission, to define its duties and to appropriate money to pay its expenses.

To legalize primary elections and to make them subject to the laws governing general elections, so far as said laws shall be applicable, and to provide for the payment of the expenses of holding the same.

To ensure as to the necessity of increasing capacity of State hospitals or erecting an additional hospital.

To provide for the aid and maintenance bonds for permanent road improvement in the magisterial districts of the counties of the State.

To provide for the aid and maintenance of such class of public primary free schools as may be for the public good, and to appropriate money therefor.

To amend and re-enact sections 2665 and 2688 of the Code of Virginia.

To prohibit cities and towns imposing or enforcing any punishment on the grounds of the State.

To amend and re-enact section 1423 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the duties and to appropriate money to pay its expenses.

To amend and re-enact sections 1424 and 1425 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the duties and to appropriate money to pay its expenses.

To amend and re-enact section 1426 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the duties and to appropriate money to pay its expenses.

To amend and re-enact section 1427 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the duties and to appropriate money to pay its expenses.

To amend and re-enact section 1428 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the duties and to appropriate money to pay its expenses.

To amend and re-enact section 1429 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the duties and to appropriate money to pay its expenses.

To amend and re-enact section 1430 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the duties and to appropriate money to pay its expenses.

To amend and re-enact section 1431 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the duties and to appropriate money to pay its expenses.

To amend and re-enact section 1432 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the duties and to appropriate money to pay its expenses.

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